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Insamuch as very many changes have been made in the
Seatutes since the publication of the last editions, by repeal, alienstices and additions, and many important decitions have been given by the Empreme Court on controverted points, all

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The Ohio Statesman

MANUPENNY & MILLER, Publishers. UED, W. MANYPENNY, Editor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO,

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 2, 1861. The Republican Fugeiman-Seward and Chase

in the Cabinet. The New York World (conservative Repub-

But the World is very sanguine that the new dministration will not put itself under Gazzalolog. This point will, however, be made much clearer after the Inaugural is de-livered, and the new Cabinet is daly installed. The special aim of the white-coated philosopher of the Tribune and his equad of coercion conspirators has been to keep Mr. Szwand out of the Cabinet, and get Mr. Charz in the place said to be assigned to Mr. Szwand; or that falling, to assigned to Mr. Szwand; or that falling, to assign Charz, at all events, a Cabinet apto be assigned to Mr. Szwazb; or that failing, to secure Chart, at all events, a Cabinet appointment. The latest news indicates that Gazz
Ev has been successful in this latter alternative, and that Chart is to be Secretary of the Treasu
This will probably consols the "frepression of the discounter of the desired events depart than the Constitution and the Constitution of the discounter of the discount

benefit from the exposure.

The facility with which dishonest and corrupt claims are put through the National Legislature is one of the worst features of the times, developing, as it does, a degree of demoralization among the representatives of the people of the firrepressibles" in "Old Abe." But if they should be unable to force the new Administration to enter heartily into their coercion and disunion schemes, they may count, upon having, through Charge, an antagonistic power which may enable them to counteract any compromise and union tendencies in Sawaro and other members of the Cabinet.

But the disappointment and vexation of the Coverage and John Sherman taking the proposed to any measure of the future.

The facility with which dishonest and corrupt claims are put through the National Legislature is one of the worst features of the times, developing, as it does, a degree of demoralization among the representatives of the people of the most alarming character.

The facility with which dishonest and corrupt claims are put through the National Legislature is one of the worst features of the times, developing, as it does, a degree of demoralization among the representatives of the people of the most alarming character.

The facility with which dishonest and corrupt claims are put through the National Legislature is one of the thought that unless some mode of paying it then the debt as devised, more rapid in its operation than that prescribed in the Constitution, the debt as fast as we can, that we may be prepared for any emergency that may arise in the future.

Mr. HOLMES was opposed to any measure that would increase public burthens at this time. He was satisfied with the mode prescribed by the Constitution; nor did he perceive any advantage to be derived from a more speedy mode of paying it. This bill involves anew principle. When the new Constitution with the capture is one of the platterm for the sake of saving the Union,

But the disappointment and veration of the conservative and Union-loving men in the Republican and other parties, who have looked forward with confidence and hope to the advent of the new Administration, at the triumph of the radical Gazzazy faction in the selection of CHASE, must be almost anendurable.

Lincoln, in this matter, if the report be true, lack that unity so essential to success, and be weak and vaciliating. But he has been awayed by his strong sympathy for the "irrepressible" radicals, which, it is to be feared, will prove the blight and curse of his Administration. Of this, however, he has had ample warning. "By precept upon precept and line upon line" he has "a second Washingron," and to do anything tes from secoding, he must keep himself and Cabinet clear of the influence of the madnists. The World said the other day article from which we have already quo

Nothing could more surely break up the Union be-in remedy, plungs the land into the horrors of civil, and make the usus of Abraham Lincole cured until all history, thin the pursuit of a radicul anti-very policy, and the induspence of a fierce, intolerant the such as would sait the editor of the Tribune.

who emigrated to Texas since the adential election, has written a lecter to a friend, which has been handed to us to make judge proper. The letter was not designed for

the press, and on that account may be regarded as the more valuable. It is dated at Galveston, Toxas, February S, 1861. We extract from 1

as follows:

"I have found the Southern people vary friendly, and have met with the kindest treatment wherever I have had any thing to do with them. I am satisfied that the reports circulated in the north about men being abused in the south, are false. I have noticed names registered at every hotel from Northern States, and have not seen or heard of any one being disturbed, or even questioned. "Every person here that talks is for secession, and I have no doubt the Ordioance with be voted for by the people. I think it will have a large majority. The people here know and feel the importance of the Uniters. They would really like to continue in it. But they have been so absmefully goussed and suferspresented by the Black Expublican party that they don't sant to live under the same roof with them, and profess friendship, when there is none existing. They have been told that it is a crime to hold slaves and a sain before God, and they do not want to appear mutual before the world with a people who consider them criminals—to any nothing of mamitting to an administration whose elsments are autagonistic to every feeling and interest within their limits, except so far an the revenue derived from duties at Southern ports will serve to gratify their hungry appetites for the spoils of office."

"I pelieve the extre me South do not want a compre-

serve to gratify their hungry appelits for the spoils of office.

"I pelieve the extre me South do not want a compromise. They want to get rid of that puritanical feeling, that has hopt them in a disturbed state so long—and they think there is no other remedy than getting into another deverament. They would rather pay a double tax to support a Southern Confederacy than to be troubled ionger with that people. They would care little about it, if the North had made the slavery question one of policy rather than of morats. I think that it would he an imme more for the administration to favor question-for these people will fight to the last man; and such a course would only involve the country in a civil war.—You can't conquer these people. They do not know how to submit to a policy that conflicts with what they consider and have been taught to believe their legitimats interest.

"I suppose if there is nothing done in Congress before the sta of March, that the country is gone. I don't suppose anything can be done under Lincoln's administration.

rescon—nothing but a political humbur.

The fact is, the only people that I have seen since it election who appear contented and happy are the Ni gross. They are always in a good humer, have every thing they want, and do not care what the price of corn is it may be in their case that ignorance is bits; but what we we to do with them? They are not capable of self-overnment. History has proven that if you leave them a themselves they degenerate.

The Cause of the Escapade

mation that Mr. Lincoln made his precipitate retreat from Harrisburg to Washington on the argent representation that his immediate presence in the National Capital was vital to the Peace Conference. This gives the assassination conspiracy the go by. But that such a conspiracy was discovered, it seems, is now set. cinnati Gazette professes to have reliable infor-mation that Mr. Lincoln made his precipitate

It appears that there were two sets of most effective detectives sent to work upon the maiter, Mr. Fonche Kennedy, of New York at the instance of Thurson Weed, depatched one hand of detective police to Baltimore and the interlaying points between this piace and Harrisburg, to ferret out the plot, and the Vidocq of Baltimore has another hand employed in the same localities, neither chief being awars of the action of the other. If there, was anything to be discovered this efficient combination of detective takent would be sure to find it out; and so it did, for it happened that the detectives from New York came into frequent communion with the detectives from Baltimore, and not knowing one another, each supposed that he had found a compirator in the other party, and forthwith commenced to sympathize with the plot and draw biscommunicative companion out, for the purpose of getting information, as these wise officials are wont to do; and so between them they unrawelled, if they did not for Lincoln, which compelies aim to resort to the Scotch cap of the Camerons and the long military cloak, in which undignified disguise he reached the federal capital with a whole skin. No scoter did Mr. Fouche Kannedy succeed in discovering this asful conspiracy than he turned up at Washington, in search of an office, we suppose, to which he is undoubtedly entitled at the hands of Mr. Lincoln, whose life he so miraculously

That splendid swindle, the Oregon and Mr. HARRISON held that the Coustitution

benefit from the exposure.

The facility with which dishonest and corrupt

ing, active canvass was carried on, the friends of Gov. Desented and John Shraman taking the lead. The friends of several other aspirants were also pressing their views, while there was a respectable minority of the dominant party in the General Assembly, who were very indignant at the idea that Chass should have a tion is merely one of expediency.

seat in the Cabinet tendered to him. Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

From the best information we can obtain, the following is the Cabinet determined upon by Mr. LINGSEN: cretary of State ... Mr. Seward, of New York ...
cretary of Treasury ... Mr. Chate, of Oblocretary of War ... Mr. Cameron, of Pa.
cretary of the Navy ... Montgomery Blutt, of Md.
cretary of the Interior ... Caleb B. Smith, of Indianastanator General ... Gidson Welles, of Ooin,
torney General ... Edmund Rates, of Mo.
Mr. Right manufactured for

through all instery, thin the pursuit of a radical antislavery policy, and the independence of aforce, intolerant spirit, such as wealth sait the editor of the Troughe."

A writer in the Zancaville Courier (W. II. B., a conservative Republican) lectures the editors of that paper in a very effective and decided way, because they do not second some reasonable propositions or plans for compromise. He is by no means satisfied with their course, and Gorarmann is a matter of great moment, not only to us but to mankind. He closes his communication thus:

What injury is the exempt to recite from a compressive and encountering the second some reasonable propositions or plans for compromise. He is by no means satisfied with their course, and Gorarmann is a matter of great moment, not only to us but to mankind. He closes his communication thus:

What injury is the exempt to recite from a compressive and encountering the second some reasonable propositions or plans for compromise. He is observed to the times. The high recessive that the preservation of our Union and Gorarmann is a matter of great moment, not only to us but to mankind. He closes his communication thus:

What injury is the exempt to recite from a compressive to the Spring of 1861.

FRIDAY, March 1, 1861.

on its third reading S. B. 251—To r

Mr. FISHER said that when be was at Cincinnati, he inquired into the subject of this bill, and he was satisfied that the intrents of the college, and all the parties involved, would be promoted by the passage of this bill.

The question returning, the bill was passage by a unanimous vote—year 45, nays 0; ab-

S B. 233.-To amend the homestead exemp-tion act. Referred to the Judiciary commit-

tee.
S. B. 236—For the removal of obstructions on tuenpikes and plank roads, with an amend nept. Committee on Roads and Highways. S. B. 239-To amend the tax act of April 6,

1859. Judiciary.

S. B. 240—To enable purchasers of lands in the Scioto salt reserve, in Jackson county, to obtain deels. Referred to the Judiciary On motion of Mr. STANLEY, the Senate

resolved itself into committee of the Whole on the orders of the day, Mr. Cappy in the chair, and after some time spent therein, rose and re-ported back the following bills, some with and S. B. 242 -- To provide for the payment of the

Mr. SMITH wished to express his opinio Mr. SMITH wished to express his opinion that the bill ought to pass. He thought it was time that the people of Ohio were beginning to realize that their public debts were to be paid. There seemed to be an opinion entertained very generally that all a state, county, city or village has to do, when it has any scheme that requires the expenditure of money, is to go into the money market and get the necessary money, and draw upon posterity for its payment. He was perfoundly convinced that the greatest evil of modern civilization is the system of public finded debts. The nations of Europe are groaning under debts long since contracted. England owes an immense debt, and there is no expects sion that it will ever be paid. Millions of her vesterday, relative to repairs and McClung were added to the select committee to whom was referred H. B. 91—Relative to the independent treasury.

Mr. STEDMAN introduced H. B. 402—To property, which was laid on the table, providing that no bill should be introduced after the 10th inst., unless by a two thirds vote, or from a committee.

Mr. HERRICK gave notice of a bill—To exempt from taxes stocks deposited by independent to the select committee to whom was referred H. B. 91—Relative to the independent treasury.

Mr. STEDMAN introduced H. B. 402—To property, which was laid on the table, providing that no bill should be introduced after the 10th inst., unless by a two thirds vote, or from a committee.

Mr. HERRICK gave notice of a bill—To exempt from taxes stocks deposited by independent to the select committee to whom was referred H. B. 91—Relative to the independent treasury.

Mr. MONAHAN offered a resolution, which was laid on the table, providing that no bill should be introduced after the 10th inst.

On motion of Mr. ROBINSON, Messes Rob-lineon, Brud. polonically convinced that the greatest evil of modern civilization is the system of public finded debts. The nations of Europe are greaning under debts long since contracted. England owes an immense debt, and there is no expectation that it will ever be paid. Millions of her children are impoverished by the crushing tax is a necessary to pay the laterest.

The Senate this morning passed a bill to allow the city of Cleveland to fund a debt of a hundred thousand dellars. About a rear acre

conspiracy was discovered, it seems, is now settled beyond dispute. The New York Herald tells the way in which the startling discovery was made:

It appears that there were two nets of most effective detectives sent to work upon the matter, Mr. Fonchs Kenneds, of New York at the instance of Thurstow Weed, despatched one hand of detective police to Baltimore and the interinging points between that place and Harrisbars, for ferret out the plot, and the Vidoca of Baltimore had snother hand employed in the same localities, neither the delice would enable her to bor. is free from such debts would enable her to bor-row money more readily. The history of fund-ed debts, both in Europe and America, proves that it is much easier to contract than to de-crease such debts. He believed that heavy taxereane such debts. He believed that heavy taxes are greatly to be deplored, but the best way
to get along without heavy taxation is to keep
out of debt, and he thought that it would be a
first rate example for the State to begin to pay
her debts a little more rapidly. It would tend
to lessen local taxation.

He, in conclusion, earnessly hoped the bill

would pass. It would only increase the taxa-tion about one-third of a mill on the dollar. And every cent of it would be used to pay the honest debts of the State, and would uphold the State credit, which the State may be reafter find

sibles" whom Greeter beads, for their disappointment at Lincoln's determination to retain has really been paid, some men would figure in the Cabinet.

The point that Greeter has made against two pointments at Lincoln's determination to retain the save of saving the Union, platform for the sake of saving the Union, The facility with which dishonest and corrupt to saveled out would be relief to make the debt shall be paid, so that it shall not bear heavily upon the people, and he, Mr. H., was not willing to depart from the money which the debt shall be paid, so that it shall not bear heavily upon the people, and he, Mr. H., was not willing to depart from the money which the debt shall be paid, so that it shall not bear heavily upon the people, and he, Mr. H., was not willing to depart from the money which the debt shall be paid, so that it shall not bear heavily upon the people, and he, Mr. H., was not willing to depart from the money which the debt shall be paid, so that it shall not bear heavily upon the people, and he, Mr. H., was not willing to depart from the money which the debt shall be paid, so that it shall not bear heavily upon the people, and he, Mr. H., was not willing to opay under this bill is worth more to them benefit from the exposure.

The point that Greeter heavily upon the people, and he, Mr. H., was not willing to opay under this bill is worth more to them the interest they would have to pay on the public debt.

The facility with which dishonest and corrupt

Mr. STANLEY said in reference to the constitutional question, the mode of taxation depends entirely upon the legislature. The question is merely one of expediency.

The bill was reported back with a recommendation to strike out all after the enacting clause. Referred to the Finance Committee.

S. B. No. 247—To repeal the act of 1860 to enable the city of Hamilton to borrow moneywith a recommendation to strike out all after the enacting clause. Report agreed to—ayes 17, nays 16. The President voted aye.

B. B. No. 248—To keep the pavigable streams of Ohio clear of floodwood—without amendment. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES! SALA

Strike out section 2 after the word "labor" in lips four, the following words:

"Or have been required in any trade or business carried on in her own name." And also, to strike out of the same section all after the word "property" in the 7th line; also, sections 3, 4, and 6 of the bill.

Mr. COX said the adoption of these would destroy the bill.

authorizes women to carry on a separate trade or business.

The question being or the amendment it provailed—yeas 17, mays 14.

Those who voted in the affirmative were:
Messra Breck, Brewer, Cammins, Eason, Ferguson, Foster, Harsh, Holmes, Harrison, Jones, Laskey, Newman, Orr, Perrill, Schleich, White and President—17.

Those who voted in the negative were:
Messra Bonar, Coz, Fisher, Garfield, Giass, Key, McCall, Monroe, Morse, Parish, Polwin, Smith, Sprague, and Stanley—14.

On motion, the bill and smeadments were referred to Mr. Key.

Messra BONAR and GARFIELD had leave of absence until Tuesday next.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. ROBINSON, Mesura Ri

vesterday, relative to repairs on the Miami ca-nals, was taken from the table and adopted.

Mr. VINCENT, from the Judiciary commit-tee, reported back S. B. 225—To punish adulter-ous elopements, and recommended its indefinite

Mr. VINCENT explained that the bill was in Mr. VINCENT explained that the bill was in fact a bill to punish the elepanent by imprisonment in the penitentiary, while the crime of prime magnitude is only punished in the county jail, which is unequal and unnecessarily severe, in view of the fact that our present statutes pun-

ish that and kindred crime.

Mr. VORIS defended the bill, and said that Mr. VORIS detended the bill, and said that he was surprised that he was alone in its sup-port. He thought is necessary to check crime. Mr. WOODS supported the recommendation of the committee, and concurred with Mr. Vin-

Mr. BRUFF moved to amend by making the punishment depend upon both the elopemennt and the adultry.

Mr. ANDREWS thought the bill was mainly objectionable because its penalties are so over severe that it would be inopeative, and of no

Mr BRUFF contended that if the bill were amended as he proposed, it would provide for many cases that should be punished, and that Mr. VORIS further advocated the bill, and

contended that the provisions of it are worthy of the consideration of the House.

Mr. BROWNE, of Miami, also supported the

report of the committee.

Mr. ROBINSON objected to the amendment as unnecessary to this Bill, and should be applied to the statute new in force.

Mr. BLAKESLEE moved to amend, so as to make it apply only to married persons, which was agreed to The amendment of Mr. Bedff was disagreed to.

The bill was then indefinitely postpooed—

peas 54, nays 10.

Mr. DICKEY moved that H. B. 302—To amend the act relating to chattel mortgages—be taken from the table, which was agreed to.

The bill was then read, when Mr. DICKEY explained the objects of the mortgages and the state of the state o

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, of Hamilton, Senate bill 348—To amend the acts to regulate the sale of school lands, was taken from the ta-ble, and read a third time, when the bill was

On motion of Mr. HITCHCOCK, the House resolved itself into committee of the Whole, Mr. oris in the chair.

After some time spent in the consideration

of orders, the committee rose and report ed back H. B. 381—To prevent the use of camphene as a burning fluid—with an amendment, when Mr. BALDWIN moved the bill be referred

o a select committee.

Mr. STEDMAN moved that the committee e instructed to amend so as to prohibit the sale

be instructed to amend so as to prohibit the sale of the article.

Mr.VINCENT moved that the bill be referred to the committee on Federal Relations, which was agreed to.

H. B. 380—For the preservation of human life—was returned to the committee on Rall-roads and Turnpikes.

On motion of Mr. BROWNE, of Miami, Measure. Plants, Parrott, Andrews and Stout were temporarily added to the committee on Public Works.

Measure. Stedman and Nigh were added to the select committee to which was referred H. B.

select committee to which was referred H. B. 340-Relating to enclosures.
H. B. 358-Relating to the possession of exoperty by courtesy—was taken from the table, when

Mr. BLAKESLEE moved that the bill be

Mr. BLAKESLEE moved that the bill be referred to a select committee of one, and supported the motion with an argument in favor of the bill.

Mr. ROBINSON opposed the motion, and argued that the bill ought to come to a vote at this time. He did not object to amendment, but desired that the bill should be acted upon without further delay.

Mr. BALDWIN insisted on the motion to refer, andargued that the bill is meritorious, and should be amended, if need be, and passed.

The motion to refer the bill was agreed to, and referred to Mr. Blakeslee.

The House then Sojourned till Taesday

The House then adjourned till Toesday morning at 10 o'clock.

at al instant IN SENATEIN! flates os at. Faipay, March 2, 1861-10 A M. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Hoge, of to the state THISD SEADINGS IS CONT DAS TO

S. B. 222—Supplementary to "an act making instruments of writing negotiable," passed Feb-ruary 25th, 1820. Passed—year 27, nays 0.

B. J. R. No. 105—Relative to the claims of Bartlett & Smith, came back from the House with an amendment, and on motion of Mr. Harsh, was referred to the committee on claims.

H. B. 182; by Mr. BLAKESLEE-Supplementary to an act to provide for the creation and regulation of incorporated companies in the State of Ohio, passed may 1, 1859. Read the first

rts," passed March 14th, 1853. Read the

the bill swould have such an effect.

Mr. HOLMES admitted this hill important, life could not understand why it should be called up by the author upon the bests of the syming. Many indies had expressed a desire to hear the discussion, and he was corry it had been called up at this time.

Strong Agreed Io.

Mr. HOLMES admitted this hill important, life STANLEY, from the Finance Committee, respectively.

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Mr. HOLMES admitted this hill important, life STANLEY, from the Finance Committee, respectively.

Mr. MONROE, from the same Committee, reported back B. B. No. 24—To amend section 49 of the School act of March let, 1853, with two amendments and a recommendation that it LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.

28 & 25 PARK PLACE.

20 & 22 MURRAY TEREST,

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On Saturday Evening, March 24, 1881.

PROGRAMME. PART PIRST

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GOODMAN'S BARD.

TABLEAUX—FIELD OF MORNOUTH, representing Capt. Molly Bitcher loading the Cannon.

TABLEAUX - Rateing the Stars and Steipes at Fort Sumter. Music.

PART SECOND

Tantkerk Death of Warrennisson at 110

Tamesex - Washington crossing the Delay

Tickets of Admission, 25 Cents Doors Open at 7 o'clock: Tableaux Communice, at 8.

Salipetre,
Na ils, Indigo,
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Herring, Dried Fruit,
MCRER & RESTIEAUX.
34, North High street.

A CHANGE

HAVING, ON THE 9th INST., PUR-chased of E. R. WEAVER his entire stock of Dry Goods, at No. 103 High St., with the view of changing my location, I will self until the first day of April, with-

AT COST FOR CASH!

Pancy Dress Silks, Prioges, Buttons, Trimmings, &c.

Gents' Linen Shirt Collars. OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, IN

Regardless of Cost!

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Glasgow do. Olinton do.

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Atlantic A. Sheetings,

A and upwards;

TWEEDS,

BROADCLOTHS,

Printed Lawns, Printed Brillianter,

Sprague's do. Manchester, &c. Prints, &c.

Lawrence C. Sheetings,

SATINETS.

NEW YORK,

Strike out section 3 after the word "labor" in his four, the following words:

"Or have been required in any trade or business carried on in her own name." And also, to strike out of the same section all after the word "property" in the 7th line; also, sections 3, 4, and 6 of the bill.

Mr. COX said the adoption of these would destroy the bill.

Mr. KEY hoped they would be withdrawn, as the question was simply to engross. Amendments might be made on third reading. This amendment strikes out so much of the bill as authorizes women to carry on a separate trade or business.

The question being or the amendment it provailed—yeas 17, mays 14.

Those who votat he the affirmative were:

Mr. COLLLINS; from the Standing Committee on Railradds. submitted an elaborate report, in accordance with the resolutions of the tental information upon which to base railroad legislation. The Committee reported that reports had been received from but four R. R. Companies, and that sufficient data have not been received to justify the object contemplated. The Committee recommended the printing of the report of Mr. Collins was ordered to be printed (500 extra copies) and that the recommendation of the Committee be adopted. Agreed to. DRY GOODS We are opening, at our ample warersours, at the above umbers, stocks of Goods in each of the six department four business, superior to anything we have heretofore shished to the trade.

ORDERS OF THE DAY. tion of Mr. MONROE, the resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on the orders of the day, Mr. Glass in the chair, and after some time spent therein, rose and re-ported back the following bills, some with and some without amendments, viz: S. B. No. 249; To amend an act relating t

S. B. No. 249; To amend an act relating to roads and bridges, passed April 12, 1858. Roads and Highways.
S. B. No. 250; To amend an act entitled an act further to prescribe the duties of county commissioners, passed April 8, 1856, and amended February 26, 1857. Judiciary.
S. B. No. 255; To amend sections 13 and 14 of an act to establish the Independent Treasury of the State of Ohio. Referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. HOLMES moved to adjourn till Monday fternoon at 3 o'clock-Lost yeas 24, nays 4. The Senate then took a recess.

Acorn from the Tomb of Washington Planted in Russia by the Emperor.

On the 22d of February, Gov. Pickens, o South Carolina, (who was recently minister to Russia,) made a short address to a military company in Charleston, in the course of which he made the following happy allusion to the universal respect for Gen. Washington:

he made the following happy allusion to the universal respect for Gen. Washington:

"I remember while in a distant court of Europe, and at the most despotic of all governments, that on a memorable occasion I valued the magnificent gardens that surrounded Peterhoff, near St. Petersburg. The gardens and grounds were dedicated to the enjoyment and peaceful pursuits of the greatest and most brilliant of courts. On a remote island of these magnificent grounds, that mad been set saids for the private enjoyment and private walks of the Emperor and Empress, a tree was pointed out to me in that garden, cultivated by particular and devoted hands, surrounded by wire-wickst work, and flowers flourithing all around it. There stood on one branch of the tree a large brass plate, and on one side of that plate, is German, and on the other in Scisvonic, was written, this tree was planted in 1839, by Nicholas, from an acorn that grew near the tomb of Washington. This was the inscription upon that tree, placed there by one of the most absolute rulers that ever swayed the scopire of empire. And yet, is his private, secluded gardens, he paid this deep and heartful tribute to the memory of the greatest and purest man the world ever saw.

"He did not take an acorn from near the tomb of the great Elizabeth; nor did he take it from the garden of the Tulleries, grown in the time of Louis the XIV.; nor did he take it from the tamb of the great Napoleon; nor did he take it from the tomb of sweep principle was directly at war with the principles of the own government; and yet so great were the virtues and integrity of Washington, that even this mighty monarch, in private said in secret, paid to him his heartful and deep tribute. The tree was walered and on titivated with more care than any of the trees in that garden. It was flourishing and green, and I trust in God it will continue to flourishing and of the secret paid to him his heartful and deep tribute. The and fresh until its branches and inverspread the civilized world.

"I have also

red world.

"I have also seen the Cossack of the Don and the Volga; I have seen the Lancers of Russis, and I have seen the Tartay and the Arab in the wilds of the interior, and pet, noneithetanding their semi-banksrian life, seen they converse of the mighty Washington in their tents at night. There is no portion of the world that has not heard of his name, and love and admire his great and manly trathfulness and virtue."

A Georgia View of Lincoln's Speeches The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel says o

incoln's speeches:
We have had a dim idea that Lincoln, de we have had a dim idea that Elicoin, des-pite his objectionable polities, was an able and ahrewd man; but we have been convinced by the reports of his speeches, made on his way to Washington, that he is not "smart." Nothing can be found in all the heterogeneous mass of American Ocatory, more incane or foolish than They remind us of the speeches of that interesting individual, Mr. Merryman, at a circus, when about to Jump on his high-mettled, rawboned courser. Think of the President elect declaring, while the Union is being rent to fragments, that "nothing is going wrong." that while every interest of the country is suffering, and there is not a man in it who is not poorer this day than he was four months ago, Lincoln should tell the crowds who assemble to greet him, that there is nothing that "really hurts anybody, nobody is suffering." Why, the man is a fool, or worse, he is a knave, and thinks his auditors are fools.

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vertisement. HINT TH BULLEAM SORE —A British officer writing from Teberan, Persia, to the London Times remarks:—"A Cathartic Pill, manufactured by an American Chemist, (Dr. J. C. Ayrr, of Lowell, Mass.,) has cured the Sush of a Liver Complaint that threatened his life. This simple fact, as might be expected, renders the Americans immensely popular here, while we English are overlooked. Doubtless our own scholars made the discoveries which he employs, and thus it is in everything; we do the labor, then the mousing Americans put their mark on it, and take the reward. Doctor Ayer is idolized by the Court and its retainers here, which will doubtless be reflected to him on a gold snuff-box, or dismond-hilted sword, while not the name even of Davy, Christison or Brodie—the great lights by which he shines, is known."—New York Sunday Paper.

Cantion.

This is a very import ant trait in a person's character; but prejudice is often taken for caution. Persons are introduced to us; we take a dislike to them wishout any reason whatever, and do not court their acquaintance. This is not because we are contious, but because we are prejudiced against them. So it is with some article that may be presented to us as a cure for some disease. So has it been in regard to Kennedy's Medical Discovery; but the prejudice that at first appeared has vanished, for the most exceptical doubt not withstand the evidence of thousands that the discovery cured them of Canker, Rhoumatism, doc, and its greatest opposers have become its warmest adherents:

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